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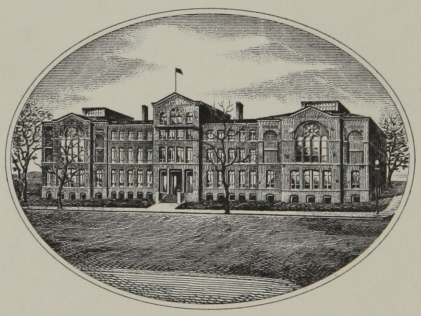

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U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Public Health Service

A

COLLECTION OF THE

PUBLISHED ANALYSES

OF

AVON MINERAL SPRINGS,

WITH

REMARKS ON THE USE OF THE WATERS, PUBLIC HOUSES, BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS, NATURAL CURIOSITIES, &c.

PUBLISHED BY SOME RESIDENTS AT THE SPRINGS,
FOR THE USE OF VISITORS.

Canandaigua:
PRINTED BY L. LE GRAND MORSE.
June, 1833.

PREFACE.

THE increased number of visitors at the MINERAL SPRINGS in this place, and the frequent inquiries made in relation to the analysis and effects of the waters, have induced us to publish for the use of visitors the following pages. We think any apology unnecessary upon a subject which has already excited so much public interest.

Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., June, 1833.

ANALYSIS OF AVON MINERAL SPRINGS.

At the request of Dr. Sill, I have examined some mineral waters from Avon, Livingston county, N. Y. One gallon from the Upper Spring was found to contain the following substances, and nearly in the following proportions, viz :—

Carbonic Acid Gas	5.6	cubic inches.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas	12	do.
Sulphate of Lime	84	grs.
Sulphate of Magnesia	10	"
Sulphate of Soda	16	"
Carbonate of Lime	8	"
Muriate of Soda	18.4	"

And a small quantity of other Muriates.

The water of the Lower Spring has also been examined, and was found to contain essentially the same ingredients as that of the Upper, with the exception that it contains less Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Its medicinal effects are also the same.

The presence of the above ingredients are sufficient evidence that the utility of these waters in the treatment of disease is by no means imaginary. The Sulphates of Magnesia and Soda are medicines extensively employed in common practice, and the advantages of Sulphuretted Hydrogen in Cutaneous and Chronic ailments are abundantly acknowledged. From the joint operation of these substances, combined as they are in these waters, we might from general principles predict their salutary effect; an effect in which we trust,

that the Invalid who resorts to them for the improvement of his health, will not often be disappointed.

JAMES HADLEY.

Fairfield, January 7th, 1831.

The above analysis was made by the Professor of Chemistry in the Fairfield Institution, being an examination of the water of the Upper Spring.

[*From the Albany Argus of May 27th, 1833—with minute details of the chemical analysis.*]

The reputation these waters have acquired in the section of country where they are located, can no longer be considered as merely speculative. Experience and observation, the only infallible tests of qualities, have taught the inhabitants of western New-York that, whatever be the ingredients found in their composition, multiplied facts have placed their efficiency as medicinal agents beyond a question.

A portion of the Seneca tribe of Indians, who until a few years past, inhabited a village on the opposite bank of the river which they called Canewagus, had long been partially acquainted with the medicinal powers of these waters, and made much use of them in rheumatism, and diseases of the skin. The attention of the neighboring inhabitants was first attracted by the cure of a cutaneous eruption, consequent upon a long continued intermittent fever. Some time after, a severe case of rheumatism, in which some of the principal joints had become anchylosed and distorted, and which had obstinately resisted the remedies of our most intelligent physicians, was permanently and entirely cured in

a few weeks. As their qualities have become better known and appreciated, they have become the favorite resort of invalids from the western part of our state, and have acquired much celebrity by the invariable success attending their use in cases of chronic disease, which have resisted the application of all ordinary means.

During a residence of four summers in the vicinity of these springs, I have myself witnessed many surprising cures of disease in its most aggravated forms; and, after attentive observation, will candidly acknowledge my confidence in the efficacy of these waters fully established, and those prejudices imbibed from education entirely removed.

The operation of Avon water upon the human system is modified by the quantity drank in a given time, and by the constitution, habits and disease of the individual. Generally speaking, four or six half pint tumblers of the water drank during the day produce a mild cathartic effect, and under its long continued exhibition to this extent no debility ensues, but on the contrary the appetite and strength are very much increased. In very large quantities, as from ten to fifteen tumblers a day, it operates powerfully upon the bowels, kidneys and skin. A moderate use of this water, persevered in for a considerable length of time, will insure to it a powerfully alterative effect in cases where there is no acute inflammation. Externally, its use is attended with the ordinary effects of sulphurous waters. As a wash for foul and ill-conditioned ulcers, and fistulous sores, it has proved peculiarly serviceable.

The disorders in which, under my observation, these

waters have produced the most marked benefits, are, rheumatism; chronic diseases of the skin; particularly the order Squamæ of Willan, as lepra, psoriasis and pityriasis; and impetigo, porrigo, scabies and herpes; the various forms of disease following the abuse of mercury; chronic inflammation of the liver, dyspepsia, jaundice, hypochondriasis, uterine obstructions and chlorosis. In many of those affections which are the result of a scrofulous diathesis, it has manifested extraordinary activity and effected numerous cures. Few opportunities having occurred to enable me to test the efficacy of these waters in pulmonary complaints, I am unable to speak decidedly upon the subject; a few experiments however, have been sufficient to convince me that they are too powerfully stimulant to be made free use of in cases of an ulcerated or tubercular condition of the lungs accompanied with hectic paroxysms. The cause of true science is injured, and opportunity for safe and well directed experiment lost, by the system of quackery carried on at this as well as other watering places; for where much spurious coin passes current, people become suspicious of that which is really legitimate.

The village of Avon is situated upon the east bank of Genesee river, the great western road from Albany to Buffalo, passing through it. The soil in its vicinity is of the richest and most productive character, yielding the cultivator an abundant reward for his labor; that of the flats upon the river consists almost entirely of alluvial deposit, while the table land presents all the varieties of calcareous and argillaceous mould. To invalids, in whom there is commonly a morbid sensibility to out-

ward impressions, the contemplation of the beauties of Avon scenery, as they appear in the majestic exuberance of the forest trees, in the deep and shadowy glens, or the more quiet and retiring beauty of the rich and verdant meadows, and waving fields of grain, cannot fail to produce a genial and salutary effect. The botanist will here find an almost inexhaustible source of amusement and instruction, in the great variety of medicinal and other plants, with which this part of the valley of the Genesee abounds. Some German naturalists, who visited this country a number of years since, in expressing the satisfaction and pleasure they had received from their botanical researches here, observed that they had found thirty varieties of the asclepias or milk-weed.

The two springs now in use for drinking and bathing, are situated an hundred and an hundred and fifty rods from the river, in a rich alluvion of black loam, near which a considerable stream of water, formed by the union of two smaller currents, empties itself into the river. The vallies of these united streams are narrow, with steep and precipitous banks a short distance from the springs, and presents to the geologist strata of bituminous shale, superincumbent upon transition limestone. These banks are, in many places, from one to two hundred feet in height. The larger of these streams is from eight to nine miles in length, and takes its rise from the Conesus lake, which is nine miles long and from a mile to a mile and a half wide, having a sufficiency of water power for manufacturing purposes. A few specimens of mineral coal of a very good description, have been found lying loose upon the surface at different parts of its extent.

The Lower Spring, as it is called, was the one first made use of, and is at the present time the most frequented. The water of this spring seldom produces any headache or vertigo when first drank, nor is it common for any degree of nausea, or unpleasant sensation at the stomach, to follow its use, even in large quantities. In this respect it differs from the Upper, which is better suited to those whose digestive organs are but little deranged. It rises from a fissure in a rock thirty-six feet below the surface of the alluvial flat, about one hundred rods from the river, where it issues perfectly clear and transparent. The volume of water discharged from this spring is the same at all seasons of the year, and does not appear to depend in the least upon atmospheric influence; as nearly as can be ascertained, under existing circumstances, it is fifty-four gallons in a minute. The temperature of this water is invariably 45 deg. F. The specific gravity is 10.018. Its taste resembles that of a solution of hydrosulphuric acid, and it has a strong odour of this acid. As it issues from the spring it is very limpid and somewhat sparkling. Examined by the aid of re-agents, it contains as foreign to pure water, hydrosulphuric, carbonic and sulphuric acids; chlorine, carbonate of lime, lime, magnesia and soda. By delicate experiments, the less obvious ingredients of mineral waters are not indicated.

The water, when recently taken, acts upon Mercury and rapidly forms the black sulphuret; while hydrogen gas is disengaged; but with sulphite of iron it occasions a precipitation of sulphuret of iron; this effect is not due to the presence of a hydrosulphate, but to the alkaline reaction of bicarbonate of lime. Litmus and

turmeric papers are changed as by an alkaline solution, the effect is greatest after they have been exposed to the air a moment after dipping. Wholly immersed, turmeric paper is scarcely altered. From this character, as supported by the analytical results, the solution of a portion of carbonate of lime in hydrosulphuric acid is inferred.

Operation First.—8000 parts of the water rapidly introduced into a flask, the interior of which was covered with wet hydrate of deutoxide of copper: the odour of the water was removed and a part of the hydrate had become brown. A recurved tube being joined to the flask and connected with the mercurial trough, the contents of the flask were rapidly boiled so long as gaseous matter escaped. After the usual corrections, 943 parts by water measure of gas remained. Caustic potash absorbed carbonic acid leaving 208 parts; about 20 parts of this residue combined with warm phosphorus and was oxygen, the remainder was nitrogen. Gaseous constituents thus obtained were, 735 carbonic acid, 188 nitrogen, 20 oxygen

Operation Second.—The sulphuret and oxide of copper, when separated and washed from the water, were treated with strong nitric acid and warmed; the acidification of the sulphur was effected and its conversion into sulphuric acid insured, by evaporating the fluid to dryness and slightly heating the residue. Water, with a few drops of nitric acid, dissolved the salts, and the clear solution, on the addition of muriate of baryta, dropped sulphate of baryta; this was separated by a fitter of two thicknesses from the same piece. After washing the sulphate of baryta, the edges of the fitters

were cut, the upper one separated and calcined till its contents and ashes were white. When cold these were weighed, the lower burned to white ashes, and the weights of these deducted from the former weight left 3.37 parts of sulphate of baryta equivalent to 347 parts by water measure of hydrosulphuric acid.

Operation Third.—After the water and washings from cupreous sulphuret of operation second had been mixed, muriatic acid and muriate of baryta were added and the fluid reduced by evaporation. The precipitated sulphate obtained as in operation second, weighed 29.43 parts, being equal to 10.116 sulphuric acid. The fluid and washings were mixed and the excess of baryta removed by the excess of sulphuric acid.

Operation Fourth.—8000 parts of the water were boiled in a clear flask until the odour was removed, the bulk being made up with pure boiling water. A precipitate had fallen and solid matter incrusted the flask. When the water was removed and the grayish matter washed, muriatic acid dissolved it with effervescence, except a few filaments of vegetable matter. Ammonia, with carbonate of potash, separated the carbonate of lime, which after drying weighed 4.08, was white and free from silica.

Operation Fifth.—The water from the deposit of operation fourth mixed with nitric acid and nitrate of silver was evaporated to a small quantity. The flakes of chloride of silver which fell during the concentration were collected and half fused; when cold 2.95, equivalent to .73 parts of chlorine resulted. The excess of silver was removed by muriatic acid.

Operation Sixth.—When the baryta had separated

from the water and washings of operation third, the clear fluid was evaporated and the saline mass obtained was dried, ignited and cooled in a desiccated atmosphere. When cold, it weighed 17.93 pints and consisted of the sulphates of lime, magnesia and soda A.

Operation Seventh.—Salts A. were digested twelve hours in water saturated with sulphate of lime at a known temperature. The vessels being kept in the same fluid bath, and the insoluble part washed in much fluid was separated, ignited and weighed; 9.26 parts, composed of 3.86 lime and 5.40 sulphuric acid, were obtained.

This result was rendered doubtful by similar operations on the fluid of operation fifth; for, on removing the silver from this, 9.27 ignited sulphates were obtained. The former operations were deemed the most correct.

Operation Eighth.—The liquor, with the washings of salts A of operation seventh, was boiled on hydrate of lime to separate magnesia and reduced by evaporation to a pasty mass. Boiling pure water dissolved a part, which solution was withdrawn and filter'd. The solution mixed with ammonia and oxalate of ammonia deposited its lime in the state of oxalate, which was separated. By evaporating the filtered fluid and calcining the residue 1.88 parts of sulphate of soda containing traces of magnesia remained.

Operation Ninth.—After separating the sulphates of lime and soda, the remainder of the weight of the mass of salts obtained by operation sixth was 6.79 parts, which was set down as the weight of the sulphate of magnesia, consisting of 2.31 magnesia and 4.48 sul-

phuric acid. This result differed from that obtained by precipitating the lime from the solution, (which had afforded 9.27 parts of the sulphate of lime by operation seventh, the magnesia by carbonate of potash and phosphate of ammonia,) only so much as is due to the inaccuracy of the former method.

The weights of the constituents of this water then are, in 8000 parts, Hydrosulphuric acid, operation second, .493 ;—Carbonic acid, operation first, 1.36 ;—Nitrogen and Oxygen, operation first, .276 ;—Chlorine, operation fifth, .73 ;—Sulphuric acid, operation third, 10.116 ;—Carbonate of Lime, operation fourth, 4.08 ;—Lime, operation seventh, 3.86 ;—Soda, operation eighth, .84 ;—Magnesia, operation ninth, 2.31.

Arranged so as to form the compounds existing in the water, and calculated for 10.000 parts by weight are

Carbonate of Lime	5.02	
United to Carbonic Acid	1.70	
	——6.72	
Chloride of Calcium	1.44	
Sulphate of Lime	9.83	
do. Magnesia	8.49	
do. Soda	2.35	
	——28.83	

By volume 10.000 parts are

Hydrosulphuric Acid	434
Nitrogen	235
Oxygen	25
	694

Note.—The chlorine is assigned to calcium, as the chloride of calcium is oftener found in those waters which contain but little saline matter. There remains .006 sulphuric acid apparently in excess, which is ac-

counted for by the difficulty of separating accurately magnesia from other earthly salts. The quantity of carbonate of lime exceeds the equivalent quantity of carbonic acid necessary to render it slouble in pure water considerably, and this fact affords a probable explanation of the character this water exhibits when tested by colored papers.

S. Salisbury, Jr., M. D.

Avon, Livingston county, N. Y.

Qualitative Analysis of water from "Long's Spring," about a mile south of the "Lower."

Examined by the usual tests, and by separating the earthly from the alkaline salts, it is found to contain the same constituents as the Lower Spring, but in comparatively much larger quantities. A salt of potash forms a part, but neither fluorine, bromon, bromine or iodine could be detected. The quantity of saline matter which it contains is sufficient to require it to be classed distinct from the other springs.

Not far from Long's spring are several sulphur springs, one of them having a strong taste of the muriate of soda, or sea salt. These, as well as Long's, issue from the surface of the earth, in a swamp, through the centre of which passes what has been called the Black creek, a small stream which has its rise some miles south.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES, &c. &c.

As matter of interest to the tourist the following articles have been selected. The scenery of the Genesee valley possesses much of sublimity and grandeur. Professor Eaton, the learned and distinguished lecturer upon the natural sciences, in a communication for the Genesee Farmer, speaks of this country in terms of unqualified praise and admiration, he says, "Were my business concerns in a situation to admit of migration, the banks of the Genesee would be my home, until the roar of falling waters should give to my ears the last of nature's echoes."

[*From Williams's New-York Annual Register*, 1833.]

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Letter from DANIEL WADSWORTH, *Esq. to Professor* SILLIMAN, *with a view of the Upper Falls of the Genesee river at Nunda, Allegany county, New-York.*

My dear sir,—The view I send you, is taken from the vicinity of the Upper Falls of the Genesee river a quarter of a mile below the last cascade, twenty-three miles above Moscow, and about sixty south of Lake On-

tario. The river, in its windings, traverses a much greater distance before it reaches the Lake. The rock which, in the drawing, is facing the spectator, rises probably to the height of four hundred and fifty feet. As we were gazing in some trepidation from the brink of the less elevated but nearer precipice on the left, a hardy young man of the party exlcaimed, with an almost inarticulate voice, "I wonder these trees are not afraid to grow here." The scenery in that neighborhood is very little known, but when all the points worth visiting, both at the top and foot of the rocks, are rendered more accessible, and there are good accommodations for lodgings, it must become a place of great resort; and not improbably this may have taken place since my visit to the spot, (in 1827.) So rapidly does every thing advance in this country.

There are three distinct falls, included in a distance of three miles. They differ as much as possible from each other, having their own peculiar beauties, and each a different and laborious approach, they are respectively sixty, ninety, and one hundred and ten feet high: to see them all, is now no light undertaking, but will soon, I think, be rendered a very easy one.

The cascades themselves would, any where else, be objects of great admiration, and are fully deserving of a particular description; but they are almost forgotten in the feelings of wonder and even of fear, with which the sublime perpendicular walls of the river inspire you. They may truly be called walls, for they do not like the beautiful rocks at Trenton, recede as they approach the top; but are, for a great distance, perfectly upright or impending; and almost as regular, for a great part of

three miles, as a work of art; and rising, as the inhabitants around tell you, from two to five hundred feet, and so they appear; but probably four hundred is not beyond the truth. To this depth the river seems to have worn its circuitous passage in the rock, in turns almost as short, and bends nearly as graceful, as if winding through the softest meadows. I never have witnessed, in nature, a scene of more savage grandeur and loneliness than the view from these fearful walls, when looking into the gulf from one of their highest fronts, to the very edge of which, by trusting to the boughs of the thick shrubbery, you can approach without apparent danger. Gigantic evergreens stand upon the extreme verge, lifting their tops to the clouds, and looking unconsciously over the awful precipice which man cannot approach without alarm; and they seem, from their vast height, to have held their places on its brink for ages.

[*From Spafford's Gazetteer, article "Avon."*]

The products of this Town, are those common to the countyr, and in great abundance. The alluvial flats are very extensive and fertile, "There is a very remarkable bulbous root that grows on the Genesee flats, lying like a log in the earth, 3 or 4 feet in length and from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, from which grows a small creeping vine like that of the strawberry; and the natural vegetable productions are most infinitely various." David Thomas writes me, the 'log-like plant noticed in thy Gazetteer, under Avon, is a Convolvulus, called by the superstitious and ignorant, the Man-of-the-Ground.'

A small pond of a singular form deserves notice as a curiosity. It is situated on the Genesee flats, is nearly 2 miles in length, almost describing an irregular circle, which is cut by a projecting point of high ground that expands within the circle and occupies the centre, on which are the remains of Indigenal improvements in former times.

[*From Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New-York, article "Genesee River."*]

Genesee River, rises on the great Table-Land, or Grand Plateau, of Western Pennsylvania, noticed under Alleghany River, French Creek, and the Susquehanna, interlocking with the head waters of those streams, and runs N. into, and across the western part of this state, through Alleghany county, a small corner of Genesee, and through Livingston, and Monroe counties, to Lake Ontario. Its whole course in this state may be about 125 miles, and though its general course is pretty direct, its small windings are very numerous, embracing rich and extensive tracts of the first river alluvion. Near its mouth, at Carthage, there are falls of 104 feet, and at Rochester, just above, of 97 1-2 feet, and some rapids for 2 miles farther, from the head of which the feeder leads into the Erie Canal. Another statement, given me by a Canal Engineer, makes the whole descent in 2 3-4 miles, 226 feet; the great falls at Rochester 96 feet, at Carthage 75, an intermediate one of 20, and the rest rapids or small falls. A half mile below the lower fall, at Carthage, it has a sloop navigation and harbor, to Lake Ontario, about 4 miles.

From the head of the rapids above Rochester, it is navigable, at high water, to the falls, 90 miles by water, (by land 50,) at low water, 70 miles, (by land 35,) through a very rich and productive country. In the town of Nunda, at the N. end of Alleghany county, there are two other falls, near each other, of 60 and 90 feet, above which it is again a sluggish stream, but quite small at Angelica, little more than a good sized mill stream. These several falls amount to 476 feet, enough to show that it comes from a lofty elevation, a country in the clouds, though not from the highest part of that region. From what I have seen of that country, I am strongly inclined to a persuasion that it comes from a region of fossil coal, an article well worth looking for. Genesee, in the language of the Indigenes of this region, is formed from their name for Pleasant Valley, but I know not what was the original name.* The aqueduct over this river at Rochester, for the Erie Canal, is such as it should be in such a place, for a work connected with that wonder of the age. Port Genesee, at the mouth of this river, is a port of entry and delivery, has a collector of the custom, a light-house, and the post-village of Charlotte, in Greece, Monroe county. At the head of this river, a tract of 60 miles square might be so located, as to embrace waters that enter the Atlantic Ocean through the Bays of St. Lawrence, Mexico, and the Chesapeake, elevated probably 1600 to 1700 feet above the tide water of the Atlantic.

[*From the same work, article "Genesee."*]

The alluvial flats along the Genesee river are very

* The word Genesee is from the Indian, Genishau, which signifies a clear and open place.

extensive, rich, and fertile. About 1200 acres, situated in the bend of the river, is usually called Bigtree, or the Bigtree bend tract, from an Indian chief by the name of Bigtree, who, with his little tribe, cultivated the flats in this bend when first settled by the English, in 1790. Here are now Wadsworth's farms, celebrated for their fertility, products, and stock.

[*From the same work, article "Nunda."*]

A Seneca Indian, one of Cornplanter's band or tribe, whom I found hunting in this country in 1817, told me that this 'Nunda, was an attempt of the Yankees,' to preserve the Indian sound of the name they had given to the rich alluvial mould of this country, signifying Potatoe Ground, a name applied to lands of this description above the falls. There is a propriety in the designation beyond what I could have imagined, without an examination of the growth of potatoes, equal, if not superior, to any I ever saw. But it is proper to remark the Indian tradition, that since their ancestors 'owned this country,' the high falls now in Nunda, were 'away —away down the river,' some 30 miles by their traditions.

A very extraordinary Land Slide, occurred in this town, June 30, 1817, when nearly 15 acres slid off from the side of a high hill, into the Genesee river, which it completely dammed for some time. The break left a bank almost perpendicular, now more than 100 feet in height. The falling of this great mass, sensibly shook the earth, and much alarmed the inhabitants, for a considerable distance around the spot.

CHOLERA.

The ravages committed by the destructive disease which prevailed throughout our country the last summer, and the fact of its having confined itself almost exclusively to cities and larger towns, where great numbers are crowded into a small space, has induced the publishers to give the following extracts a place in their collection.

The following extract is from the New-York Commercial Advertiser :

"THE CHOLERA.—It is stated in the London papers, that not a single place in those parts of England where mineral waters abound, has been visited by the cholera. Bath, Harrowgate, Cheltenham, Hot-Wells, Buxton, Leamington and Mattock, have entirely escaped the devastating scourge.

Experience in our own country confirms the impression of the repellent power of mineral waters against the disease. There was no greater thoroughfare, during the whole time of the prevalence of the cholera, than the route through Saratoga and Ballston. The disease was prevailing all around them with great vio-

lence, in Schenectady, Albany, Troy, Fort Ann and other places. And yet at Saratoga there was only a single case of cholera—that of a stage-driver who came in from Albany where the disorder then prevailed, and was taken in the evening soon after he arrived and died before morning. At Ballston, also, there was but a single case. It was that of a man who came from Schenectady, and was laboring under the disease at the time he arrived. He also died; but not another case occurred, at either village, during the season.

A high and additional value has thus been imparted to the character of these mineral waters, which will greatly increase the number of visiters to partake of them."

[*From the report of Dr. Salisbury, Health Officer, to the Board of Health, Avon, Liv. co., N. Y., Aug.* 25, 1832,]

"Gentlemen:—The duty devolving upon me of reporting to you at this time, is rendered doubly imperious from the circumstances, that reports are current of there having been cases of Asiatic Cholera at the Mineral Springs in this place. I confidently assure you that no cases of malignant disease, or disease in any way resembling Asiatic Cholera, have occurred in this place.

During the past season, the public houses, both at the villages of West Avon and at the Springs, have been much thronged. A very large proportion of the visitors, have been from infected districts, (many from Buffalo and Albany;) of this number, many have been suffering from that state of the digestive organs, which

is said to be indicative of the approach of Cholera. Many of these have applied to me for advice, and I can say with confidence, that all have been benefitted, and most of them permanently, by the use of the waters of our Mineral Springs. In the cases referred to, I remarked without exception, a great deficiency in the secretions from the liver as indicated by the appearance of the alvine discharges—from the kidnies, and from the skin. These waters are of the hydrosulphurous class, and bear a very great resemblance to those of Harrowgate in England, both in their analysis and effects. It was the opinion of the celebrated English physician, Dr. Armstrong, that sulphurous waters, act powerfully on all the secretory organs of the body, but more especially on the liver, on the kidnies, on the villous coat of the intestines, and on the skin As alterative medicines, he considers them superior to calomel, in the removal of chronic disease."

A short time after the publication of the Report from which we have extracted above, a young physician (after having passed a few days in Rochester, witnessing many cases of this terrifying disease) visited Avon. About midnight, on the night of his arrival, after partaking of a hearty supper and retiring to rest, he was aroused from sound sleep by a sensation of weight and oppression of the stomach. To those who visited him he manifested signs of excessive agitation and fear. From the state of his pulse, warmth and moisture of the extremities, the natural appearance of the blood drawn from his arm, the alvine discharges following a dose of calomel which were indicative of a perfectly healthy

state of the digestive organs, and from his rapid recovery on the day following, it was evident to the most unenlightened spectator that he was affected with no very serious disease. No case bearing the least resemblance to Asiatic Cholera occurred during the season.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

But a few years since, the Public Houses in the vicinity of the Springs were far too few in number, and too small in dimensions to accommodate the great and increasing number of visitants thronging to the Springs. But we may now safely congratulate the public and ourselves that this difficulty is most amply obviated.

THE HOSMER HOUSE.

This establishment has long been known as a highly respectable Hotel, and for a great length of time it was the only one that offered to the invalid or the votary of pleasure, any accommodation. With the travelling public in particular, under the guidance of Mr. Hosmer, its late proprietor, it had long stood in high estimation; and when that gentleman relinquished its possession, it produced among his acquaintances a uniform sentiment of regret. The cordial good will, and the unaffected kindness, with which all were treated who happened at Hosmer's for recreation, or business, will long be remembered to his advantage. In point of dimensions, the Hosmer House was always respectable; but when the wants of the increasing number of visitants at the Springs, began to be fairly developed, it was found necessary to enlarge it upon the ground, and elevate it from two to three stories in height. In its improved condition, it passed from Mr. Hosmer to the present owners, Messrs. Brown & Loveland. Immediately on coming into possession, those gentleman entered upon another radical and thorough repair, of

almost the entire building, which they prosecuted with great vigor to its completion; and in the mean time, reared and finished an additional two story building as appurtenant to the main one; and furnished the whole in a style well worthy its growing importance and ample dimensions. Nor did the out-houses escape that renovation which the hand of enterprize had bestowed upon the whole. It is now kept exclusively by Mr. Loveland, who, on his part, has spared no pains to gratify and please; and who has much improved the condition of the whole establishment, since he has become its sole proprietor. His attention to business, his courtesy, and politeness to his guests, are justly calculated to advance the already high reputation of his house, and to eradicate from us who felt it, the regret we experienced in the retirement of so worthy a man and a citizen as its former proprietor. Loveland's bar is furnished with the choicest of liquors, though we have never heard of his commending the poisoned chalice to a single abstinent lip. His table is amply provided, as well with the delicate as with the more substantial viand, and constitutes a fair epitome of the good things with which a luxuriant country abounds. His house is divided into apartments as appropriate as they are numerous, and his music, drawing room, parlors, and lodging rooms, are well and tastefully fitted up. Families or single lodgers can all be well accommodated. From the house may be had an extensive view of the flats skirting the river, and of the country for many miles around; a country unsurpassed in natural beauty and fertility. The absence of lofty mountains and cliffs losing themselves in heaven, is more than compensated by the fruitful fields, the ver-

dant lawns, the spreading woodlands, and the meandering streams which every where meet the eye, in all the opulent grandeur of luxuriant nature.

THE EAGLE TAVERN.

This establishment, like that just described, is in its third stage of improvement. The rapidly increasing necessities of the public first forced it from a commodious private dwelling, to a public Hotel. It was soon enlarged in length and breadth, and reared to a third story in height. It has heretofore been much indebted for the rank and consequence to which it has justly arisen, to the enterprizing stage proprietor at Avon, Capt. Nowlen, whose public coaches are almost constantly arriving, and diverging in all directions from it. Nor does it owe less to the praise-worthy exertions of Mr. O. Comstock, its present popular proprietor. And we most cheerfully commend his industry, enterprize, and determination to please, to the favorable consideration of the public. The Eagle, in addition to its numerous and well arranged apartments, offers one of the most splendid dining halls in the western country. Its table and bar are most neatly, tastefully, and plentifully furnished. And from the Eagle may be had the same view of the same luxuriant landscape, as from the Hosmer House.

KNICKERBACKER HALL,

Is just opened as a Temperance House, by Col. Wm. T. Southworth. This is the first experiment of the kind at the Springs, and whether the principles of that cause, or its more commendable practice, prevail or not, there can be no doubt of the success of Knickerbacker Hall, as a place of resort for the invalid; and as offer-

ing suitable fascinations for him who searches for amusement and pleasure. The House is a beautiful brick edifice, three stories high including the basement, and surmounts a gentle eminence of great symmetry and beauty, between the upper and lower Spring; and is nearly, though not closely surrounded, by the rich forest unpruned of its native luxuriance. It is well furnished, and well attended, and withal a most agreeable resort.

HOUGHTON'S.

This is a large wood building, the first public Hotel reared at the Springs; and was erected and has ever been occupied by its owner, Nehemiah Houghton, Esq.; whose enterprize, urbanity, and devotedness to the wishes and pleasure of his guests, and the public in general, has rendered him favorably known as an innkeeper. This establishment externally, as well as internally, offers many attractions.

THE PAVILION.

This is a neat wood building of two stories, kept by Mr. Z. Long, who has been for many years the devoted servant of the visitants at the Springs; and whose determination to equal his competitors in the attractions of his house, well merits the warmest commendation. The situation of the Pavilion, as regards the beauty which surrounds it, is hardly surpassed by any Hotel in the vicinity of the Springs. From the Pavilion, as well as from all the houses at the Springs, may be had an agreeable view of the village of Avon, and parts adjacent.

But we take pleasure in referring the reader to the several advertisements which follow, for a more circumstantial account of the accommodations, offered to the public by the respective establishments, in the neighborhood of the Springs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAGLE TAVERN,

AVON, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS spacious and convenient establishment has recently been improved by repairs and important additions. The addition of a suit of Parlors, a number of large and airy Lodging-Rooms, and a Ball-Room fifty by twenty-eight feet, has rendered it sufficient for the accommodation of numerous visitors. Being upon the great central road from Albany to Buffalo, and also upon the mail route from Rochester through Pennsylvania to Washington, Stages leave this House daily in every direction.

The subscriber tenders his thanks for the liberal and distinguished patronage he has always received, and hopes by strict attention to his duty, to merit a continuance of favor.

O. COMSTOCK.

June, 1833.

HOSMER HOUSE.

THE above well known fashionable resort is now kept by the subscriber, who will spare no pains for the comfort and convenience of his guests. His House commands an extensive prospect of the valley of the Genesee for some miles, and is furnished in such a style as to afford at once gratification and amusement to visitors. Since its former host, Mr. Timothy Hosmer, retired, it has undergone thorough repairs and alterations, with an addition two stories in height, will enable him to accommodate a very large number of persons.—The Music Room is provided with a good Piano Forte and a choice collection of Music. His Liquors and Wines have been selected with great care, and would be considered first rate in any city in the United States.

N. B. Carriages will be constantly in readiness to carry visitors to and from the Mineral Springs.

M. LOVELAND.

Avon, June, 1833.

AVON RECESS.

THE proprietor has fitted his establishment for the reception of company, and intends providing exercise and amusement to those who may favor him with their calls. In consequence of the strictness of the police regulations, he can furnish no other *spirits* but those of animal nature, together with Soda-Water, Ginger Beer, Ale and Cider, a choice assortment of *Confectionary, Groceries, &c. &c.* A good *Billiard Table* and first rate *Bowling Alley*, with civil attendants, will be open at all hours of the day.

EBENEZER HORTON.

Avon, June, 1833.

TEMPERANCE.

KNICKERBACKER HALL,

AVON SPRINGS.

THE subscriber has fitted up and opened this elegant and airy Brick establishment for the accommodation of company, and will spare no pains to render it a comfortable and quiet home for the invalid boarder; a house for cheerful and rational enjoyment for parties of pleasure; and an agreeable resting place for the transient visitor; and hopes by his long experience with public business, the use and application of the waters, and by his faithful adherence to the principles of Temperance, to merit a share of public patronage. And while he excludes Ardent Spirits as an unsuitable article to be served at a public table, or sold at the bar, he promises to furnish them with the best of Wines, Beers, and all other beverages that are common in our country, and which may be conducive to the comfort and health of his guests.

N. B. Good Stabling and Pasturage, and also daily apportunities for riding, reading and other opportunities for healthy exercise and amusement will be afforded.

May 22d, 1833. **WM. T. SOUTHWORTH.**

PAVILION,

AVON SPRINGS.

THE subscriber is now prepared for the reception of visiters, and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. His House occupies an elevated and airy eminence at about equal distances from the Upper and Lower Mineral Springs, and contains a large and commodious Dining-Room, with suits of convenient Parlors and Lodging-Rooms, neatly and comfortably furnished. The Table will be well supplied and attended by steady and competent waiters, and his Bar furnished with a choice variety of first rate Liquors. A pleasant Grove in the rear of the House, will afford a cool and pleasant refuge from the oppressive heat of a summer's sun. The invalid will here find a quiet retreat where the perplexities of his situation will be relieved by kind attention and care.

The subscriber deems it wholly unnecessary and superfluous to call to his aid any assurances of a faithful adherence to the principles of Temperance; "long acquainted with the uses and application of the waters" or *professional titles;* for in the first place, it is his intention to keep a perfectly quiet and regulated house; and, secondly, for any advice in relation to the use of the waters, he would refer the public to the *regularly licensed practitioners of medicine.*

Avon Springs, June, 1833. **Z. LONG.**

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has taken the Bath Houses at both the Upper and Lower Springs. These he intends to keep in good order during the ensuing season, and he is disposed to regard the accommodation of those who may require the use of the water either for bathing or drinking. The Lower Spring has a convenient Pump Room in front of the Bath House. Connected with the building a wheel turned by the water of the spring furnishes a constant supply of fresh water for the purpose of bathing, thus rendering manual labor unnecessary.

Baths given at short notice from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Avon Springs, 1833. **HIRAM PARSONS.**